THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Southern Cotton Crop-Official Estimates of the Yield-Postal Matters-The Trouble in North Carolina, &c.

[SPECIAL THERGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, October 28. The agricultural Bureau to-day issued the following report on the cotton crop: "The area of cot seres were added to the cultivated area. Fertilldenied that the loss by the has been severe in the Caro Enas and Georgia, greatly reducing the yield on the blooms and young bolls to fall, stopping the growth of the plant, and forcing into too mate heretofore made (of 2,750,000 bales) the only one made this season-newspaper reports to the sontrary notwithstanding-can be exceeded. In the next report will be given a detailed summary

The Postmaster-General's report, now bein prepared, shows that the expenditures of the stoffice were two millions greater this year and receipts nearly one million more than las year, showing a deficiency of over one million dollars for the present year.

of the yield after the final reports are received

Private dispatches from North Carolina indi oate that government troops will be sent there.

WROM-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, October 28.
There are rumors of a heavy pressure for further ostponement of the elections in Mississippi and The Court of Claims has adjourned to the first

Mr. Low, of California, Minister to China, is

The Executive Committee of the Union League are here trying to raise a fund to aid the extrem-

More than one million acres have been added to me area cultivated for cotton.

Virginia tobacco will pay three millions of tax

Lawyers regard it as certain that Yerger will be brought to the bar of the Supreme Court.
The President has ordered that all communicaions relative to Executive business shall be pre-

sented to the appropriate departments, or no at ation will be paid to them. Secretary Fish has issued a notice that no va

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER
AND LOSS OF LIFE. The steamer Stonewall was burned yesterday, forty miles above Cairo. Of the crew and pas-sengers, numbering two hundred and fifty, but d were saved. The vessel left St. Louis on or prevailed with about 200 cabin and deck passengers on board, a large proportion being The pilot, engineer, stoker, carpenter, and ferty-four passengers are known to be saved. The captain, clerks and other officers, and many passengers, are known to be lost. All the books passengers, are known to be lost. All the books and papers of the beat were lost, as were all the cattle and other freight. Many persons died after reaching the shore from exposure, and the women and children were lost, nearly all being burned to death. The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic. Such an ap palling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the Belle Memphis, and were carried to St. Louis. The second engineer of the Stonewall makes the following statement: of the Stonewall makes the following statement:

The alarm was given at 6:30, and in ten min
utes title boat was in a sheet of flames; every person
had deserted her; all that were lost were drowned
and none were burned. Of cleven women on
board but three were saved. But one yaw! was
seen and that was taken possession of by some
deck passengers. The last seen of Captain Scott
he was floating down the stream on a log. The people at Neety's saw a light and hastened to assist.
A gentleman from Paducah, Kentucky, swam
ashore with a hidy, and ather entreaty returned
to save her child. In swimming ashore he was
grasped by a drowning man and was compelled
to shake him off. Fulkerson, the pilot, and the
carpenter, were the only ones of the erey saved.
Another statement is that the fire originated

Another statement is that the fire originated from a candle which the deck passengers had near some hay while playing cards. The steamer was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing the the passengers could wade ashore on the bar; but at the end runs a slough, and here the larger number were drowned.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, October 28, Colonel John Burke, Inspector of Internal Revenue; J. P. Dustes, Wm. M. Justis, and R. F. Valentine, tobacco manufacturers, were arrested last night, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue by means of counterfelt tobacco stamps. All were balled for trial.

The detectives last night captured eight thous-

and dollars' worth of counterfeit tobacco stamps.

The Richmond Theatre was sold to-day for thirty-four thousand dollars to Mrs. Elizabeth Ma

The Agricultural Fair grounds are fast filling up; there are already four hundred of horse and cattle on the ground, though the fair does not commence until Tuesday. The mineral department, a building fifty feet long, is already nearly full of specimens.

NEWS FROM CURA.

HAVANA, October 28. The Spanish steamers Pizarro and Asturias have gone to Nassau, N. P., looking after the steamer Lillian

bonded warehouses. The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Treasurer and the Captain-General are. personally investigating the matter.
The furniture in the palace of Senor Aldama

was sold at auction by the government to-day. The insurgent General Cavado has issued an order to high subordinates to burn corn-fields as soon as the cape is dry.

THE BLECTION IN ABBEVILLE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

We received this afternoon the first returns from the Abbeville election. At Abbeville Court majority is 201. A disturbance is said to have ocshed. The negroes were thoroughly organized No election was held at the Lowndesville box be cause the whites refused to sit with a negro as

.. Peabody-Paris Quiet-

Tairs in Spain.

LONDON, October 28.

Mr. Peabody is seriously ill. His recovery

The Dublin Fenian Amnesty Association kay passed resolutions regretting Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenians, and resolving to continue the agitation and form local associations through-

PARIS, October 28. The city continues tranquil. The Emperor

MADRID, October 28. The ministerial crisis is ever; all parties have agreed to postpone differences. Carme, the insurgent leader, is condemed to death.

BRUSSELS, October 28. The elections of deputies show a degrease inisterial strength.

THE SAINTS IN HOT WATER.

Sr. Louis, Mo., October 28. Intelligence from Salt Lake Indicates a serious schism in the Normon Church. Stenhouse editor of the Salt Lake Telegraph, and for many years Brigham Young's most staunch supporter heads the defection. His daughter is one of Brig ham Young's son Joseph's wives.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It was snowing yesterday in Philadelphia Pendleton is appointed president of the Kennicky Central Railroad.

The New Orleans City authorities are after the

The case of the privateer Cuba drags on slowly day, and the argument begins to-day.

nesday night. At the same hour an enormous passed over Forest Station, moving cast-it resembled a locomotive headlight, and noved with a booming roar. It shook houses three heavy explosions.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

-Abbe Freppel, a learned French theologian, well-known for his reply to Renan, about visiting England for the purpose of holding a conference with some of the leading Ritualists on the coming Council and on reunion with Rome.

Congress by a Rev. Mr. Bligh, 'o introduce the feature of extemporaneous prayer into the rit-

-The Saturday Review says of Victor Hugo's remarkable works of the year, L'Homme Qui Rit, adds the weight of genius to drag down the moral standard of an age already far enough gone toward the lower depths of mo-

Angilcan Church Congress, talked rather fawith whom "men of the cloth" are, theoretically, at least, supposed to have very little accommenced by attributing all doubt and difficulty to the Devil, to whose rapid intellectual he bore "personally his explicit and courage ous testimony." The Devil, he said, had profited vastly "by experience," and had a great many resources now of which he was not mas-

-Recently a cable dispatch was published in this country, stating that the Civilita Cattolica had declared that the Œoumenical Council, instead of deliberating and settling questions by the voice of the majority, would have nothing to do but to ratify the decisions already made by the Pope. This is a misstatement of the position assumed by the journal in question. Its argument is that the Pope, being the head of

position assumed by the journal in question. Its argument is that the Pope, being the head of the Church, has authority over the Council, and can therefore determine what points shall be treated by the assembled bishops, control the language of the definitions, and forbid discussion upon points which he does not think proper to bring forward. That is to say, he can confine the deliberations to a certain list of subjects—which is a very different thing from preventing any deliberation at all.

—At the opening of the new Episcopal Church of St. Ann's, in Brooklyn, Bishop McIlvaine, of Obio, preached the sermon, and took occasion to attack the Ritualists in very lively style. The Dishop said there is a very wide belief among those who wait for the coming of the Lord, that the time of his second appearing draws near. He though there was much in the aspect of the times to countenance that id.a. At any rate the Apostle's description applies, in an alarming degree, to the present generation, in various branches of the present generation, in various branches of the present generation, in various branches of the inest in portant nowers, in civil seven the write of spiritual life, with deep hidden mean-live and courted in the serious of the surpression of the surpression of the write.

But the power to issue writs of seving the first the contribution for the courts to which the surpression applies, in an alarming degree, to the present generation, in various branches of the present generation, in various branches of the inest important nowers, in civil sayes, of all the highest contribution which absolutely profibits the suspension of the write, saying the constitution for the courts to make a surpression of the twite.

Application of the actof September 24, 1789, the jurisdiction of the bistrict Court is the Little Court in the the time to count in the late of the present generation and agreed to the principle and usages of an influence of the present generation, in various branches of the surpression of the courts to m tion of spiritual life, with deep hidden meanings and, mysterious sanctitles, a vail of symbolism and a cloud of ceremony, under which the man may hide himself from himself, and imagine he is alive unto God and growing in in grace. Thus," he went on to say, "the mi-nute reinauguration of cast-off trappings of ritualism which our reformers could not tole. rate-gorgeous sacerdotal vestments, full of false doctrine in their symbolic meaning, the marchings, the banners, the crosses, the candles, the censers, and all those so-called imposing inventions which are intended to teach the profane pretence of the reoffering of the sacrifice of Christ."

The poet Bryant counsels a young contributor to the Post as follows: "My young riend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your article. I think if you will study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I found a better one in my own language."

THE YERGER CASE.

THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN FULL.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT SUS-TAINED.

ARGUMENTS ON THE WRIT OF HA BEAS CORPUS TO BE HEARD.

The Washington papers bring us the full text of the opinion of Chief Justice Chase in the Yerger case. It does nothing more than affirm the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to issue the writ prayed for-that of habeas corpus When Yerger shall be brought before the cour in obedience to this writ, the case will come up on its merits; and then the Reconstruction acts may be pronounced unconstitutional—and then, again, they may not be. There is absolutely nothing in the coinion which either touches those acts or by implication even refers to them. Before the case thus comes up on its merits, Congress may oust the Court of its jurisdiction, and leave Mr. Yerger in the hands of his military murderers. The opinion

Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1888—No. 17 (Original.)—In the matter of Kibard M. Peryer, pelition for habeus corpus and certiorari.—Opinion of the Court by Chief Justice Chase.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Upon the prayer of the petitiofer, addressed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, a writ of habeas corpus was directed to certain military officers holding the petitioner in custody, commanding them to produce his body and abide the order of the Court.

the Court.

In obedience to this writ the petitioner was brought into court by Major-C neral R. S. Granger, who made his return, in due form, certifying the cause of detention to be that the petitioner had been arrested, and was held for trial, upon a charge of nurder by a military commission under the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

TIS IMPORTANCE.

Upon the suggestion of the Attorney-General, made in view of the importance of the questions which will probably arise if the case is brought to hearing, we have heard preliminary-argument upon the jurisdiction of the Court to issue the writ prayed for, and have carefully considered the reasonings which have been addressed to us. This argument, by the direction of the Court, was confined to the single point of jurisdiction, and I am now to state the conclusions to which we have come.

The general question of jurisdiction in this case esolves itself necessarily into two narrower ques

1780 7.

2. If, under that act, the Court possessed the urisdiction, has it been taken away by the second section of the act of March 27, 1868, [15 U. S. Statutes, 44.) repealing so much of the act of February 5, 1867, [14 U. S. Statutes, 86.) as authorizes appeals from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court?

MAGNA CHARTA.

In England, after a long struggle, it was firmly guaranteed by the famous habeas corpus act of May 29, 1679, 63 British Statutes at Large, 3 Hallam Constitutional History, 19, "for the better securing of the liberty of the subject," which, as Blackstone says, "is frequently considered as another magna charta," (3 Blackstone's Commentaries, 135.)

It was brought to America by the colonists, and claimed as anone the immeneral rights described on the colonists and claimed as among the immeneral rights described on the colonists.

emorial rights desended to them from their ancestors. Naturally, therefore, when the Confederated clonics became the United States, and the form-Colonies became the United States, and the formstion of a common government engaged their deilberations in convention, this great writ found
permanent sanction in the Constitution. That
sanction is in these words:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus
shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of
rebellion or invasion, the public safety may requiroit."

The terms of this provision necessarily imply
judicial action. In England all the higher courts
were open to applicants for the second

judicial action. In England all the higher courts were open to applicants for the writ, and it is hardly supposable that under the new government, founded on more liberal ideas and principles, any court would be, intextionally, closed to them. We find, accordingly, that the First Congress

APPRILATE AND ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

But the power vested in this Court is, in an important particular, unlike that possessed by the English courts. The jurisdiction of this court is conferred by the Constitution, and is appellate; whereas that of the English courts, though declared and defined by statute, is derived from the common law, and is original.

The judicial power of the United States extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, and to large classes of cases determined by the character of the parties or the nature of the controversy.

That part of this judicial power vested in this Court is defined by the Constitution, in these words:

words:

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appeliate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

If the question were a new one it would, perhaps, deserve inquiry whether Congress might not, under the power to make exceptions from this appeliate jurisdiction, extend the original jurisdiction to other cases than those expressly enumerated in the Constitution, and especially in view of the constitutional guarantee of the writ of habeus corpus to cases arising upon pelition for that writ.

But in the ease of Marbury va Madison (1 Cr., 187) it was determined, upon full consideration,

that the power to issue writs of mangarnus given to this court by the thirteenth section of the judiciary act is, under the Constitution, an appellate jurisdiction, to be exercised only in the revision of judicial decisions. And this judgment has ever since been accepted as fixing the construction of this part of the Constitution.

It was pronounced in 1803. In 1807 the same construction was given to the provision of the fourteenth section relating to the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Boliman and Swartwout. (4 Cr., 100.)

corpus, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout. (4 Cr., 100.)

The power to issue the writ had been previously exercised in Hamilton's case, 1706, (3 Cr., 448.) and in Burford's case, 1806, in neither of which cases does the distinction between appellate and original jurisdiction appear to have been made. In the case of Bollman and Swartwout, however, the point was brought distinctly before the court, the nature of the jurisdiction was carefully examined, and it was declared to be appellate. The question then determined has not since been drawn into controversy.

DOUTHING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The doctrine of The Constitution, and of the

positions:

1. The original jurisdiction of this court cannot be extended by Congress to any other cases than those expressly defined by the Constitution.

The appellate jurisdiction of this court confered by the Constitution extends to all other cases within the judicial power of the United

of Access corpus and mandernus from this appellate jurisdiction, but has expressly provided for the exercise of this jurisdiction by means of these writs.

We come, then, to consider the first great question made in the case now before us.

We shall assume, upon the authority of the decisions referred to, what we should hold were the question new for the first time presented to us, that in a proper case this court, under the act of 1789, and under all the subsequent acts, giving jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, may, in the exercise of its appellate power, revise the decisions of inferior courts of the United States, and refleve from unlawfull taprisonment authorized by them, except in cases within some limitation of the jurisdiction of Congress.

It remains to inquire whether the case before as is a proper one for such interpretation. Is it within any such imitation? In other words, can this court inquire into the lawfulness of detection, and refleve from it, if found unlawful, when the detention complained of is not be civil authority under a commitment made by an inferior court for trial in a civil court, but by military officers for trial before a military tribudal, after an examination into the cause of detention by the inferior court resulting in an order remanding the prisoner to custody?

It was insisted, in argument, that "to bring a case within the appellate jurisdiction of this court in the sense regulsite to enable it to award the writ of habeas dorpus, under the judiclary act, it is necessary that the commitment should appear to have been by a tribunal whose decisions are subject to the ordinary appellate jurisdiction of this court, but that having been made, it must have resulted in an order of commitment to civil authority, subject to the control of the court making it.

JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES.

tion Mr. Justice Campbell concurred with him. The other judges, though all, except one, were of opinion that the relief asked must be denied, agreed in maintaining the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Curtis, who regarded the question as left undetermined in Kaine's case, admitted that the jurisdiction was asserted in this, and stated the ground of judgment afterming jurisdiction to be that, "as the Grount Court has had the prisoner before it, and has remanded him, this court, by a writ of habeas corpus, may examine that decision, and see whether it be erroneous or not."

Since this judgment was pronounced the juris-diction in cases similar to that now before the court has not hitherto been questioned.

THE ARGUMENT CONSIDERED.

We have carefully considered the argument against it, made in this case, and are satisfied that the ideotrine heretofore maintained is sound. The great and leading intent of the Constitu-tion and the law must be kept constantly in view apon, the examination of every question of con-

npois the examination of every question of construction.

That intent, in respect to the writ of habeas corpus, is manifest. It is, that every citizen may be protected by judicial action from unlawful imprisonment. To this end, as has been shown, the act of 1789 provided that every court of the United States should have nower to issue the writ. The jurisdiction thus given by law to the Creuit and District Courts is original; that given by the Constitution and the jaw to this court is appellate. Given in present courts in the court of the content to it. 1988 to which the judicial power of the United States extends, other than those expressly excepted.

United States extends, other than those expressly excepted.

As limited by the act of 1789, it did not extend to cases of imprisonment after conviction under sentences of competent tribunals; nor to any prisoners in juil unless in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States; or committed for trial before some court of the United States; or required to be brought into court to testify. But this limitation has been gradually antrowed, and the benefits of the writ have been extended, first, in 1833, 44 U.S. Statutes, 543, to prisoners conflued under any authority, whether State or National, for any act done or omitted in pursuance of a law of the United States; or of any order, process, or decree of any judgeor court of the United States; then, in 1832, (a U.S. Statutes, 539, 10 a prisoners being subjects or chizens of foreign States in custody under National or State authority for acts done or omitted by or under color of foreign authority, and alleged to be valid under the law of nations; and finally, in 1807, (14 U.S. Statutes, 335,) to all cases where any person may be restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States.

This brief statement shows how the general spirit and godies of our institutions has tended to the widening and enlarging of the habeas corpus jurisdiction of the courts and uniform; and it is in the light of it that we must determine the true meaning of the Constitution and the law in respect to the appellate jurisdiction of the sourt, we are not at liberty to except from it any cases not plainly excepted by law, and we think it sufficiently appears from what has been said that no exception to this jurisdiction embraces such a case as that now testore the court. On the contrary, the case is one of those expressly declared not to be excepted from the general grant of jurisdiction, for it is a case of imprisonment alleged to be unlawful, and to be under color of authority of the United States.

It is proper to add that we are As limited by the act of 1789, it did not extend

withhold or abridge it, for it is given subject to exception and regulation by Congress, but it is too plain for argument that the denial to this court of appellate jurisdiction in this class of cases must greatly weaken the efficiency of the writ, deprive the clitzen in many cases of its benefits, and seriously hinder the establishment of that uniformity in decisions upon questions of personal rights which can only be attained through appellate jurisdiction exercised upon decisions of courts of original jurisdiction. In the particular class of cases of which that before the court is an example, where the custody to which

This conclusion brings us to the inquiry whether the accord section of the act of March 27, 1808, takes away or affects the appellate jurisdiction of this court under the Constitution and the acts of Congress prior to 1807.

We have already expressed in the McCardle case an opinion that it does. But the point was not carefully considered, and we have re-examined it. (7 Wall, 516.)

The circumstances under which the act of 1868, was passed were peculiar. THE ACT OF 1808.

was passed were poculiar.

THE M'GARDLE CASE:

On the 5th of Pebruary, 1807, Congress passed at act, to which reference has already been made, extending the original jurisdiction by habeas corpus of the district and circuit courts, and of the several judges of these courts, to all cases of restraint of liberty in violation of the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States. This act authorized appeals to this court from judgments of the Circuit Court, but did not repeal any previous act conferring jurisdiction by habeas corpus, unless by implication. Under this act one McCardle, alleging unlawfol restraint by military force, petitioned the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississpip for the writ of Adbeas corpus. The writ was issued and a return was made. And, upon hearing, the court decided, that the restraint was lawful, and remanded him to custody. McCardle prayed an appeal, under the act, to this court, which was slowed and perfected. A motion to dismiss the appeal was made here and debied. The case was then argued at the bar, and, the argument having been concluded, on the 9th of March, 1809, was taken under advisement by the court. While the cause was thus held, and before the court had time to consider the decision proper to be made, the repealing act under consideration was introduced into Congress. The act was carried through both Houses, sent to the President, returned with his objections, repassed by the constitutional majority in each House, and became a law on the 27th of March, within eighteen days after the conclusion of the argument.

The effect of the act was to onst the court of its jurisdiction of this character is unasual and hardly to be justified, except upon some imperious public exigency.

It was doubtless within the constitutional discretion of Congress to determine whether such accretion of Congress to determine whether such accretion of Congress to determine whether such an

The appeal given by this act of 1887, extended, indeed, the cases within the former acts; and the act, by its grant of additional authority, so enlarged the jurisdiction by habeas corpus that it seemed, as was observed in the McCardie case, "impossible to widen it." But this effect does not take from the act its character of an additional grant of jurisdiction, and make it operate as a repeal of jurisdiction heretofore allowed.

CONCLUSION. Onr conclusion is that none of the acts prior to 1867, authorizing this court to exercise appellate jurisdiction by means of the writ of habeas corpus, were repealed by the act of that year, and that the repealing section of the act of 1888 is limited in terms, and must be limited in effect, to the appellate jurisdiction authorized by the act of 1861.

We could come to no other conclusion without

of 1867.
We could come to no other conclusion without holding that the whole appellate jurisdiction of this court, in cases of habras corpus, conferred by the Constitution, recognized by law, and exercised from the foundation of the dovernment litherto, has been taken away, without the expression of such intent, and by more implication through the operation of the acts of 1807 and 1868.

The suggestion made at the bar that the provision of the act of 1780, relating to the jurisdiction of the ourt by habras corpus, if repealed by the effect of 1861, was revised by the repeal of the repealing act has not escaped our consideration. We are inclined to think that such would be the effect of 1862, but having come to the conclusion that the act of 1789 was not repealed by the act of 1867, it is not necessary to express an opinion on that point.

The argument having been confined, by direction of the court, to the question of jurisdiction, this opinion is limited to that question. The jurisdiction of the court to issue the writ prayed for is affirmed.

JUSTICE MULLER DISSENTS.

Associate Justice Swayne was understood to remark that he had been requested to say for As-sociate Justice Miller, who was absent, that the latter dissented from the opinion.

VARIETIES.

-An advertisement in the London Telegraph announces "partial board in a house kept by a lady and her daughter. Busses and boats convenient.

-Not long ago a foundling in Philadelphia was sent to the hospital, which leads a philosophical reporter to remark that. "babies are like tooth brushes—every one wants his own. -Two persons are at law about the custody of the key of a Sunday school library in In-

diana. The costs have already reuched the value of three hundred and thirty-three keys. ...The latest from England is that a subs tion is being taken to erect a monument to Adam, the father of mankind, to be located on the supposed site of the Garden of Eden, in

-A Chinaman in California thinks that when one man is hit by another and the assailant is fined twenty dollars, the money ought to go to the hit man instead of the government. This is the way they do things in China.

Mesopotamia.

-The boot-blacks of San Francisco claim a States.

It is proper to add that we are not aware of anything in any act of Congress, except the act of 1888, which indicates any intention to with-held appellate jurisdiction in habes corpus cause from this court, or to abridge the jurisdiction from this court, or to abridge the jurisdiction derived from the Constitution, and defined by the act of 1789. We agree that Congress may United States," engraved thereon. place among the trades. They have nice rooms and do a good business. Two different shops chain the United States championship of, the noble art of boot-blacking, and both proprie tors wear belts with "--- champion of the

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Shooting Affair.

Shooting Affair.

The Spartanburg Spartan says: "One day last week, at a sale at Mr. Dillard Dobbin's, Jeremial Martin was shot in the arm by H. M. Turner. We are informed that the parties were engaged in friendly conversation, when Turner drew his pistol and fired. There was no immediate provocation, though there had been a difficulty between them some years ago. We understand that Turner says it was an eccident."

Hold Robbery.

The Kingstree Star says: "We learn that Mr. Bradshaw, while travelling on foot in the neighborhood of Indiantown, fell in company with a young negro boy scarcely grown, who, while walking just in the rear of Mr. Bradshaw, struck him a blow on the back of the head with a hoc which knocked him senseless. The negro then rided his pockets of all the money he had and made his escape. This occurred in day time on the public road."

Newberry Court.

The Spartanburg Spartan advises its readers to hold on to their cotton. It says: "The mercantile interest may suffer for a short time, but the general adoption of this policy will, in the end, prove advantageous to all. The merchant will receive the benefit of whattoye advance there may be upon the present price. in the end, prove advantageous to all. The merchant will receive the benefit of whatever advance there may be upon the present price, and he ought to be willing to walt. It is said that twenty-two cents is a good price for cotton, and farmers ought to be willing to take it in preference to risking a further decline; but we do not think this is a fair price this year. There is but little over a half crop made in the cotton States, and in South Carolina not so much as that. So that twenty-two cents is only about eleven cents for a full crop. Reduce eleven cents to gold and the farmer realizes but elight and a half cents in gold for his cotton, which was not a remunerative price before the war, when labor was much cheaper and more productive than it is now. We are now more thoroughly convinced than over that the decline in the price is the result of a cruel combination among speculators and capitalists. The fewerer of the little threat the content of the price is the result of a cruel combination among speculators and capitalists.

any house, and the entire matter seems enveloped in mystery. We hope that efforts will be made by the people in the vicinity, as well as elsewhere, to ferret out this matter, and have the heartless villains brought to justice."

Shreds of State News.

Governor Scott has appointed Wardale G. Mc-Allister, commissioner of deeds for the State of South Carolina in New York. J. S. Steward has been appointed notary public for Fairfield County. George A. Richmond, notary pub-lic of Charleston County, has been removed. Darlington has a steam grist mill.

Suneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mrs. LAURENIA BRADON and of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fields, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ancrum, are respectfully invited to at-tend the Funeral of the former, at the Morris street Baptist Church, This AFTERNOON, at half-

DESAUSSURE—MOISE.—In New Orleans, October 23, 1869, John M. DESAUSSURB, Jr., of Camden, South Carolina, to Miss L. ALICE MOISE, danghter of the inte A. Moise, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina.

Married.

Special Notices. NOTICE .- NATIONAL FREED MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st

NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the

omplexion. ourn and tan disappear where it is applied, and s beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can se

cure it for 75 ceuts at any of our stores. To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Ka oct27 wfm1mo

NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS fter date application will be made to the Bank o Charleston for renewal of the following CERTIFI-CATES, for forty-five whole and forty-four half Shares of the capital stock of said Bank, standing in the name of Dr. ALFRED RAOUL, the origina Sorip having been destroyed by fire:

No. 7221 for 1 Share, And No. 4027 for forty-four half Shares.

No. 6910 for 2 Shares. No. 6919 for 4 Shares. No. 7078 for 26 Shares. No. 7096 for 12 Shares.

octis lamos

TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS AND ALL INTERESTED .- OFFICE INSPECTOR OF LOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October

C. N. AVERILL,

CHARLESTON COUNTY-IN E Q U I T Y .—LAWRENCE W. O'HEAR and CHARLES M. DESEL, and his wife, vs. ANNA Ex'x., et al.-Notice to Creditors.-In purusane

CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLES ON, OCTOBER 12, 1869.—This company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE on the RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to

at the office of Messrs. Campbell. & Seabbook, No. 50 Broad street, on Thursday of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Or other days at the office of the Company, foot of Mill street. S. W. FISHER, oct13 wfm

and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

700-THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR

No family can afford to be without it, and none till to whom its virtues are known.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address

Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully as-fected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the fall. But for the flowers, the oliago and the horbs of the field there is no help. otherwise with man. For him the means of rein-vigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholsome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the mot bid influences of the season fearlessly. The chill-ing night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiyer and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active and dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable specific is earnestly recommended. And let it be re-membered that physical weakness opens the deor to all maladies. Vigor is the chief defence of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the allments of man.

A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN. hile residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the oure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole rain of disorders brought on by baneful and by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to cenefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send

JOSHPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE Errors of Youth and the Pollies of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in caled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia,

sept25 amos BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, in stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the 'll exects of bad dyes; inrigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per-fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Pactory, No. - Bond street, New York.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing; SECRETARY SALITIMORE MUSHUM. OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Bal-

his day reinstated as a State Pliot, for the Bar and Harbor of Charleston.

By consent of the Board. G. B. STODDARD,

Special Notices.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS PILOT-

AGE, CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 27, 1869.—Notice

s hereby given to shipmasters, owners and others interested, that BENJAMIN S. ALDERT is

ZO-CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON are notified that she is discharging cargo This Dat at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncall-

ed for at sunset, will remain on wharf at owners oct29 2 CONSIGNERS' NOTICE - MER-

CHANTS' LINE.—The Schooner MYROVER will discharge cargo This Day, at Adger's North Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will stored at risk and expense of Consignees. No claims allowed after goods are removed from the

WILLIAM ROACH & CO. AS CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH

steamship DARIEN are hereby notified that said steamship has been This DAY entered under the Pive Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Govern-ment Stores. ROBT. MURE & CO., oct28

16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be re ceived at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to.

of an order in the above cause, to me directed by the Hon. R. B. CARPENTER, Circuit Judge, I hereby give notice to all creditors of the late Defore me, on or before the PIRST DAY OF OCTO-BER NEXT. M. L. WILKINS, Special Referee, No. 54 Broad street.

complete their Road.

The Treasurer of the Company will be found

MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY billity, &c.

he Author, Dr. R. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

oct25 6DAG vicious habits. Great numbers have been curse the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address

may16 lyr